How He Got a Wife.

Among the arrivals at the North western depot yesterday were a strange looking couple, the man wearing t buffalo-skin coat and the woman along sack made of the same material, a dress trimmed with it, and shoes lined with it. He was perhaps forty years of age, but she did not appear to be more than twenty-five. After looking around awhile he confided in a porter and asked to be shown to a decent hotel where he could stop a few days.

"The fact is," he observed, "we are our wedding tour, and while I'm a bonanza man exactly I've got sugh to see this town with and I'm

After the porter had named over half a dozen hotels and made himself otherwise agreeable the traveler insisted on introducing him to his When the porter was presented to Mrs John Fellows the proud husband said:

"There now, Jennie, I told you I'd introduce you in society, but this is only a beginning.'

The porter showed signs of wanting to get away, but Mr. Fellows clung to

"You don't know how we came to be married, do you? No, I'll bet you don't. Well, now, I'll tell you. We're from Eagle City, Idaho; right from the mines you might say. I've been there a pear, but Mrs. Fellows, here car e only about six months ago. rer ember mighty well the day she hoofed it in, don't I. Jennie? Well I should smile. There was a gang of them, and when they came over the mountain the snow was mor'n neck deep and it was cold enough to put frost on the windows of tophet. Well, as I was saying, there were lots of fellows coming in who didn't have no business in that hard country, and one of them in this batch I felt kinder sorry He was a slight little chap not more'n up to my shoulders, and there was a kind of a good look about his eyes and mouth somehow. So when I saw he didn't have no grub and no dust and not much muscle and no liquor I took merey on him and told him if he'd be my partner we'd go it together, and I would see that he got feed enough. Well, sir, he swollered that bait—hook, line and all, and we worked together three or four months. I've seen richer claims than mine, but it yields enough to keep me from grumbling, and that's more'n most of them do. Well, as I was saying, my pardner made himself useful in a good many ways. He was a mighty good cook—the best cook I ever saw, and he wan't no slouch either with a pick and shovel. One day this fall he got kinder sick and I took care of him, and finally, when he got worse I thought I'd just go to the camp and get a doctor. He didn't want no doctor, but I got one. When the doctor came in I hung around awhile and then I went out on an errand. As I entered the cabin again the boy was erving and the doctor takes me off on one side, and, says he:

"Your pard is a woman." "Git out,' says I.

"It's a fact,' says he. 'She just told "Well, that broke me up worse than

a dynamite explosion. I was ashamed, and I said: 'Take her away, doc; she's your'n', but he says: 'No, sir; she's sick, and you must take care of her.' "Then I thought it all over and I made up my mind I would. The doe

and I nursed her for four weeks, and when she got so she could sit up—mind su, I'd never said a word to her yet— I says, solemn like. 'What's yer the please?' and she looked on the and says: 'Jennie.'' 'Good and says: Jennie." Good enough, says I. 'Jennie, will you be my wife?' and she says, You bet.' That settled it. We had the parson come up the next day and we made up this here outfit for a wedding tour, and that's what we're doing now."—Chicajo Her-

Ladies' Riding Habits.

Ladies' riding habits retain the English style, with the narrow scant skirt, that is so safe for horsewomen, the closely fitting trousers, and the neat postilion waist. Broadcloth is chosen for the bask and skirt, but a more clastic cloth, similar to Jersey cloth, is preferred for the trousers. The colors are black, dark blue, dark green, brown and olive. The simple little postilion lisk is lined with silk, interlined, and well padded to give a full bust. It is single-breasted, with high standing col-lar, and the crocheted bullet buttons that fasten it and fasten the tight sieeves are its only trimmings. It has two short darts, and its front edges curve outward on the bust; it is only two or three inches below the waist line in front, and is still shorter on the hips, until it curves down to the shorn square basque, which has now no pleats, but is lined and interlined to stiffen it, is left open up the middle seam, and lapped an inch across from left to right at the waist line; there is a short side form on each side, and these are slightly lapped toward the open middle seam; two buttons define the waist line; a cord edge of braid is the finish which is preferred to stitching or galloon. The haby skirt is two and a quarter yards wide at the lower edge, and is sloped perfectly plain at the top to dispense with gathers; for this season elastic cloths are used that may be shaped to the figure smoothly, and thus avoid all clumsy fluiness in the saddle. The tailor's rule for the length of the habit skirt is to let the front just reach the floor when the wearer stands, and add to this ten inches for the greater lengths. This skirt is peculiarly gored to fit smoothly when the rider is stated in the saddle; it is opened on the left side, and there is a pocket in the placket-seam; the top is faced instead of having a belt, and there is a row of hooks around it to fasten it to loops inside the postilion basque. The edge has a stitched hem two inches wide, and instead of being weighted to keep it down when the borse is in motion, there is now a tape-strap or loop on each side, and when a foot is passed through each of these loops the skirt is well held in place. The trousers may be short Knickerbockers if the wearer likes high boots, but are most usually long; the ribbed cloth of which they are made is like stockinet on the wrong side, and is smoother on the right, but without luster; they are made to button in front, a cord is in the waistband to adjust them properly, and they are strapped under the feet. Such habits cost from \$90 to \$100.—Harper's Bazar.

Told by the Engineer.

"Gad! but you have a cold climate up here! Why down south on the Central Pacific road, it is as warm as roast potatoes, and then to come up

here. Whew! It is as good as ether for dental operations."

The speaker was Wall Smith, one of

the oldest engineers on the Central Pacific, and noted as the champion prevaricator on a bee-line from St. Louis to San Francisco, a sort of Mulhatton on wheels, but at the same time regarded as good an engineer as ever throttled a locomotive.

"Come in and get warmed up," said The Day reporter he had accosted, and a few seconds later the cozy surroundings of the Merchants' served as a background, as he proceeded: "You want to know about that acci-

dent in 1874? Well, I was then running

on a fast-express train between Sali Lake City and the coast. About 12 o'clock one moonlight night in autumn just before leaving Kelton, I noticed a white horse running loose alongside my engine. My eyes became transfixed, and no matter how I tried, I could not take them off that horse. I put on more steam and went at a forty-mile rate, but the hor e went alongside at an easy gait. I shoved her up to fifty, and went flying through Motlier, Terrace and Bovine, but whitey held his own. I yelled to the fireman to shove in the coal, and in five minutes more we were running sixty miles an hour. Why, we appeared to fly over the ground, but that horse kept alongside, and I was so excited I fell in a dead faint in the bottom of the cab just as we were going into Moors. Our orders were to run to Elko, but the fireman pulled up, and the conductor came rushing to the front with his hair on end. Thad recovered by this time, and was ready to answer all questions. I told the conductor about the horse, but he wouldn't have it.

"Before the train started out again we found out what it was. I'm ashamed every time I think of it. A passenger on the train had the picture of a horse on canvas beside a window, and the light of a lamp behind it threw the shadow alongside the engine."—St. Paul Day

In Haste.

A comical case of jumping et conclunons—and of the consequences thereof —is given by the Galveston News. The editor says that Thomas McWhirter, of San Antonio, owned a goat. One evening Mr. McWhirter was out in the yard feeding his cow. He had taken off his coat and laid it on the fence. In the pocket of the coat, he supposed,

was a morocco pocket book containing government bonds to the amount of two thousand dollars. When he had attended to the wants of

the cow, and turned to get his coat, he found that garment lying in the mud. The goal had pulled it off the fence, and now stood balancing himself on the roof of the chicken coop. As he came within the range of Mr. McWhirter's vision, and of a rock that the old man threw at him, he was in the act of mas ticating what seemed to be the remnant

of a red moroeco poeket book. Mr. McWhirter concluded at once that it was his pocket book, and that it contained his two thousand dollars. As the awful disasterous character of the misfortune dawned on Mr. McWhirter, and he fully realized that his two thousand dollars were filed away in the digestive machinery of a four-dollar goat, he gave vent to his feelings in a yell that sounded like the wail of a pair of bagpipes leading a funeral procession.

gave a bound and went at full speed for the goat. The goat decided not to wait for him. but ran down the street, the iraseible old man, coatless and hatless, in full cry

With dismay in every feature and a three-tined hav fork in his hand, he

As the two came tearing along, the goat bleating a derisive McWhirter waving the hay fork and calling on the passers by to "head off that \$2,000 bond," pedestrians crawled up on fences, and hack drivers drove into alleys until the procession passed.

Over shrubbery in front gardens, and out through yard gates, the two kept or in their mad career, until at last the

goat was corralled in a stable. A butcher was sent for, and under instructions from Mr. McWhirter, killed the goat. Inside was found an assortment of niothes pins, manilla paper and hay, but there was no trace of the United States bonds.

McWhirter tried to speak emphatically, but emotion choked his utterance. He directed the butcher to give the remains to the poor, and went home in a back, to find his pocket book and the bonds in the pocket of another coat

Snakes Sent By Mail.

"We frequently get snakes, frogs, bee and alligators by mail," said Supt. Mails Alexander yesterday. "Of course the snakes are small. I don't know what they're sent for. The frogs, snakes, and alligators are mostly mailed from Florida. The bees are queen bees, sent in little blocks of wood with a hol bored in the center and a piece of wire netting over it. Sometimes we find packages of butter, cherries, peaches, and strawberries, bottles of oil, syrup, cologue, and all sorts of odd things, which we do not forward because it would be against the law. Butter and oils and syrup and such things are apt to spoil other mail matter. We com-municate with the parties to whom the things are addressed and they tell us to send them on by express. When we do not receive any reply we send the things to the dead letter office.

"Wedding cake? Oh, yes, we get lots of it, addressed to all parts of the world, but it never goes. It is also on the catalogue of unmailable matter. Last week we sent fifteen hundred boxes of it to the dead letter office that had accummulated here in three months. I don't know what they'll do with it at Washington, but there must be enough wedding cake in the dead letter office to start a thousand first-plass bakeries. - Philadelphia Times.

Farmers Arbitrate, Don't Litigate. The law favors arbitration as a peace

ble and inexpensive method of settling difficulties. In many of the States there are statutory provisions, by which a judgment of the Court may be rendered on the award or finding of arbitrators, concerning a matter duly submit-ted to them. It is almost always possible to take a case out of Court, and submit it to referees at any stage of its progress. In the absence of any statutory provisions it is always lawful for parties to agree to submit their differ ences to arbitrators, and abide by their decision. The agreement to do so may be either oral or written, but the latter is the better way. The form is not esbe carefully expressed. It is en tomary, in addition to the agreements for the parties to execute to each other an arbitration bond, conditioned on each party performing the award given by the arbitrators, Thatever it may be. If

the award is properly made, it then be-Arbitration is well worth considering by farmers, who find themselves in dispute about some simple question of fact. is, for instance, the amount of damage which A's breechy cattle have done to B's corn, or as to what was the value of A's sheep which were killed by B's bad Such questions can generally be quickly, cheaply, and justly settled by one or more fair-minded neighbors, and the expense, delay, and aggravation of a suit la Court may thus be avoided .-American Agriculturist.

From S. crety to Trade. Highflyer is the son of a rich old lawyer here. The rich old lawyer told his son a year ago that be did not wanthim to be out at night after half-past ten. One night the son, who was fond of so. elety and of whom society was fond of, did not reach the big stone house of Highflyer pere until midnight. Old Highflyer put a nick in the post, but said nothing. By-and-by it occurred again. This time young Highflyer was informed that a repetition of the offense would be punished with banishment without pay. The next night the clock was striking 12 when young Highflyer walked softly up the velvety stairs. Old Highflyer met him at the top, with watch in hand, and formally and solemnly read his order of expulsion. The young man slept his last sleep and ate his last breakfast in that house with apparent calmness and composure, and then walked out and down the broad steps, smoking his last eigarette. He repaired at once to a big dry goods store and obtained a position as salesman with little difficulty. He got a room and arranged for board. A year has elapsed. Father and son are firm, and no communication has passed between them; probably none will as they are determined characters. The funny thing about it all is that the gay dam sels of society, for whose sake young Highflyer sacrificed home and fortune, now cut him dead when they meet him on the streets. "He is in trade, you know," and therefore damned socially here. A law student is all right, but a dry goods clerk isn't If I were the youth, though, I wouldn't mind it. Among the lenders of Washington society are the wives of a hotel-keeper. groeer, a stone-cutter, a drover, a stage driver, a car-conductor, and a dozen, nay, a hundred, other varieties of 'tradesman' and "mechanie" and "laborer." Let him accumulate shekels. and all will be well. At present, however, it's pretty rough. Washington Correspondent Philadelphia Press.

Alaska's Valuable Forests.

Alaska forests contain enough lum. ber to supply the world. The forests of pine, spruce, fir, and hemlock cover every island of the archipelago and a goodly portion of the mainland. The trees are straight and tall and grow close together. The only saw-mill at present in operation is at Douglas island, and so far there has not been a cord of timber cut for shipment. The trees, as a rule, do not have large dimensions, and will not always cut up into good-sized boards. For fuel, however, the wood is excellent, and much of it is available for building purposes There is little decorative wood, although the yellow pine is richly colored and might be used to advantage in interior work. Alaska spruce is an excellent variety, and often measures five feet in diameter. It is considered the best spruce in the world and the supply is very abundant. In the interior of the country, timber is of much heavier islands. Regarding the hemlock, there is a large supply, and the bark com-pares favorably with that of the eastern trees, used in tanning establishments. None have yet attempted to compute the value of the Alaska forasts. It may be they will not be necessary for years to come, but whenever wood grows scarce elsewhere, or whenever civilization fastens itself upon Alaska, the timber of the region will be found ready at hand and existing in rich profusion. Calculating only approximately the value of our possessions to-day, the forests must be considered. Practically inexhaustible, they add most materially to the wealth of the country .- Sitka Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Proublesome Letters to Elitors. 1. Perhaps as many as half of the

etters received by editors, explain that the articles accompanying them were written "in great haste," as though the statement were calculated to recommend the articles for publication. Instead, it would be wise to try and conseal the unhappy fact, though, whether told of it or not, the experienced editor can usually tell at a glance just how much pains and care have been bestowed on the manuscripts submitted to him.

z. Letters from strangers dilating largely upon family troubles, and rehearsing causes why money is needed for matter sent, form, perhaps, the most trying class received by editors. The acceptability of articles in a well regutated publication office cannot depend apon the pecuniary needs of their writers. Almost invariably the article accompanying such a letter is weak and worthless. S. Letters asking that articles accompanying them should be immediately returned, or that a lengthy reply should be sent "at once," and yet inclosing no stamp to prepay postage, are usually thrown away. The bills for the necessary stamps to accede to such anreasonable requests would mount up formidably in the office of any journal t. Letters from strangers, asking if certain articles would be acceptable. are usually, even if inclosing a stamp, the source of unnecessary trouble. Any one who reads a certain journal must know, if he have common sense, just about what kind of articles are wanted for it, and the value of whatever he may write usually depends more upon his treatment of a subject than on the subject itself. It is best to send along whatever has been thought of, with stamps for its return, if not available. are numberless other kinds of troublesome letters received by editors, but those named include, perhaps, the most important. - Good Cheer.

Mr. and Mrs. Biles, with the best inintions in the world, being old resilents, called upon a wealthy family hat had settled near them. Mr. and Mrs. Biles are plain people, and the reception they met with was not just what they expected. "Abigail," the old man, "don't you think their manner of showing us out was rather frosty?" "No, I don't! I think it was rather summary!" replied his wife. "Well, by gosh!" exclaimed the old man.

Ladies of seville at a Bull fight.

Charles Dudley Warner's humerous account in the November Century of a fashionable buil fight at Seville (illustrated by Blum) tescribes the ladies in attendance as follows: "The ladies of Spain, except in some remote towns in the mountain regions, have laid aside the national costume, and dress according to the dictates of Paris, preferring even the French fans to heir own decorated with the incidents of the ball fight and the serenade. In Seville, the black lace mantilla is still worn at church, and to some extent on the street; but the hat is the cover of the new fashion, more's the pity, and the high combs have gone altogether. I do not know why a woman, even a olain woman, should be so utterly tassinating in a mantilla, thrown over a high comb and falling gracefully over the shoulders, stepping daintily in high heeled shoes with pointed toes, and moving her large fan with just that nonchalant air so accurately calculated to wound but not to kill. In the whole assembly I saw only one or two national costumes; the mantilla and the high comb, with the short petticoat, brilliant in color. Nothing sould be more becoming and it makes one doubt whether woman's strongest lesire is to please, and whether it is not rather to follow the fashion, when we see a whole nation abandon such a charming attire.
"But the white mantilla is de rigueur

for a bull fight, and every lady wore one. It was a little odd to see ladies in the open light of a brilliant, cloudless day, and in the gaze of the public, in full (as it is called) costume of the ball room; but the creamy white man-tillas softened somewhat the too brilliant display, and threw over the whole the harmony of subdued splendor. What superb Spanish lace, blonde, soft, with a silken luster, falling in lovely folds that show its generous and exquisitely wrought figures, each leaf and stem and flower the creation of dainty fingers! Such work as this, of such a tone and fineness, in such large mantillas, sweeping from the head to the train, is scarcely to be found in the shops nowadays. These were heirooms-great-great-grandmother's lace, long yellowing, and growing rich in locked chests, worn only on state occasions, and now brought forth to make bull's holiday.

"We spent a good deal of the waiting time in scrutinizing the packed seats for beautiful women, and, I am sorry to say, with hardly a reward adequate to our anxiety. I am not sure how much the beauty of the women of Seville is traditional. They have good points. Graceful figures are not uncommon, and fine teeth; and dark, liquid, large eyes, which they use perpetually in willades destructive to peace and security. And the fan, the most deadly weapon of coquetry, gives the coup de grace to those whom the eyes have wounded. But the Seville women have usually sallow, pasty, dead complexions. Perhaps the beauty of the skin is destroyed by cosmetics, for there was not a lady at the bull fight who was not highly rouged and powdered. This gave an artificiality to their appearance en masse. Beauty of feature was very rare, and still rarer was that animation, that stamp of individual character, loveliness play of expression, and sprightliness, that charm in any assembly of Ameri-can women. No, the handsome women in the ring were not numerous enough to make any impression on the general mass, and yet the total effect, with the blonde lace, the artificial color, the rich toilet, and the agitation of fans, vas charming

The most anonymous writer known to the press is the one who signs him-self "More Anon." It has been dis-covered that "Many Voters" is a poor little tailor who has never been naturalized. "Truth" is generally a liar. The writings of "History" are full of romance. "Justice" wants to crush everybody who does not think as he does .- New Orleans Picayune.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

[First publication August 6, 1887.] APPLICATION FOR U. S. PATENT No. 476.

Notice of Application of Charles W. Lenel for a U.S. Patent for the Last Chance No. 2 Mining Claim

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,) Tucson, Ariz., July 28, 1887. Notice is hereby given that Charles W. Leach, whose post office address is Tombstone, Arizona, has filed his application for a patent Arizona, has nice in appreciation for a patent to three hundred and fifty-nine linear feet of the Last Chance No. 2 mining claim vein, lode or mineral deposit bearing silver and gold, with surface ground three hundred and ninety-five and eight-tunths feet in width, lying and being in the Tombstone Mining District, in the county of Combine and Learning of America, and that of Cochise and territory of Arizona, and that said Leach is about to make application to the United States for a parent for said mining claim, which claim is more fully described as to metes and bounds by the efficial plat and survey thereof now on file in the office of the Register of the U. S. land office at Tucson, in the terri-tory of Arizona, which field notes of survey describe the boundaries and extent of said claim on the surface, with magnetic variation, at

claim on the surface, with magnetic variation, at 11° 43′ E., as follows to-wit:

Commencing at the initial monument, a four inch post in a monument of stones, post marked I. M. Last Chance No. 2 M. C. No. 1, from which U. S. M. M. No. 1 bears S. 6° 20′ W. 1572 feet distant; corner of sections 1 and 2 N. boundary T. 20 S. R. 22 east bears N. 7° 55′ E. 9, 286 feet distant; thence N. 33° 42′ W. 205.8 feet to a 4-inch post marked L. C. No. 2 M. C. No. 2; thence N. 43° 65′ E. 359 feet to a 4-inch post in a monument of stones, post marked I. feet to a 4-inch post marked L. C. No. 2 M. C. No. 2; thence N. 43° of E. 359 feet to a 4-inch post in a monument of stones, post marked L. C. No. 2 M. C. No. 3; thence S. 33° 42′ 283 feet to a 1 iron pin, from which 4-inch post in monument of stones, marked L. C. No. 2 M. C. No. 4, bears S. 44° 30′ W. 6 feet distant on the south line of Sulphuret M. C.; thence S. 28° 20′ 141 feet to a 4-inch post marked L. C. No. 2 M. C. No. 5; thence south 47° 13′ W. 341 feet to a 4-inch post marked L. C. No. 2 M. C. No. 6; thence N. 33° 42′ W. 1co feet to post No. 1 the place of beginning—containing an area of 3.24 acres. Said mining claim is also recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Cochise county, in the territory of Arizona. The presumed general course and direction of the said mining claim, vein, lode or mineral deposit being shown, as near as can be determined from the present developments, upon the plat filed with the Register of the land office at Tueson as aforesaid. This claim is for 395 linear feet thereof, together with the surface ground shown upon said plat, the vein, lode and mining premises hereby sought to be patented being bounded by abuttals as follows to wit: south by the isses hereby sought to be patented being bounded by abuttals as follows to wit: south by the Herald M. C., west by the Boss M. C., north by Sulphuret M. C., and east by the Mayflower M. C. Said Last Chance No. 2 M. C. being designated in said plat as lot No. 194 and survey No. 80a.

. 8ca. Any and all persons claiming adversely the Any and all persons claiming awversely the vising ground, Vein, lode, premises or any portion thereof, so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed with the Reg-ister of the U. S. land office at Tucson, in the ister of the U. S. land office at Tueson, in the territory of Arizona, during the sixty days' publication of this notice, they will be forever barred from asserting any such adver e claim.

And I hereby order that the foregoing notice be published for ten weeks in the Tombstone Epitaph, a weekly newspaper published at Tombstone, in the county of Cochise and territory of Arizona.

A. D. DUFF, Register.

Notice of Homestead Proof.

(Homestead Application No. 575.) UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, \ Tucson, Ariz., July 29, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. land office at Tueson Arizona, on the 15th day of September, 1887, viz: Mary Kinnear, of Pantano, Arizona territery, for the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and northeast quarter, southwest quar-ter and north hall southeast quarter, all in aec-tion 11, T. 18 S., R. 18 F. Gila and Salt River meridian. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and culti-qation of seid land, viz: H. W. Gerwein and T. B. Robinson, of Benson, Cochise ccunty, A. T.; and M. McAll ster and Kirk Epsy, of Pantano, Pima county, A. T. A, D, DUFF, Register,

Notice to Creditors-(Estate of Antoine Marilius, deceased.)

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the estate of Antoine Marilius, deceased to the creditors of and all persons hav-ing claims against the said deceased to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within ten months after the first publication of this cotice to the said administrator, at Macneal, Moore & Co.'s store, on Allen street, Tombstone, Arizona territory, the same being the place for the trans-action of the business of said estate. PASCAL BALLADE,

Administrator of the estate of Antoine Marilius deceased.

[First Publication, May 12, 1887] Notice of Application for U.S. Patent to the bilver Belt Mining Claim-No. 467.

U. S. LAND OFFICE. TUCSON, Arizona, May 10, 1887 }
Notice is iereby given that Thomas Ogden,
of Tombste ie, Cochise county, Arizona, has had
filed an application for patent to 1500 lineral
feet of the Silver Belt vein, lode or deposit, bearing silver and gold, with surface ground 500 feet in width, situated in Tombstone mining district, Cochise county, Arizona, more particularly de-scribed in the field notes and plat of the official survey No 793, on file in this office, and designated as lot No 186, as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the initial monument of stone

described in location notice, at a post 5% ft long 4 ins sqr, in a mound of earth and stone, marked I M Silver Belt. No 1. thence S 19° 12' E 239 ft to a post 5 1-2 ft long, 4 ins sqr, set in a meand of earth and sone, marked S B M C No 2, from which U S M M No 1 beats S 29° 05' W 3685 it distant, corner to Secs 1 and 2, north boundary of Tp 20, S R 22 E, bears N 4° 03' W 7558 it distant, a shaft 4x6 and 198 it deep bears N 20' E 138 ft distant, and shaft 4x6 ft and bears N 20° E 158 ft distant, and shaft 4x6 ft and 14 ft deep bears N 19° E 110 ft distant; thence N 74° 36′ W 144.4 to the old location monument. 150 ft to a 3 ft cut, 3 ft to the right, 179 ft to W end of cut, 8 ft to the right, 287 ft to a wash draining NW and 300 ft to small monument of stones upon sast line of Empire M C, it being also the NW cor of the Silver Thread and the SW cor of the Silver Belt, to a post 51.5 ft long, 4 ins sus, in mound of stones. and the SW cot of the care oct, or post 51.5 it long, 4 ins sqs, in mound of stones, marked S B M C No 2, from which a 4x4 in post marked E M C No 2 bears S 17° 24′ W 278 ft distant; thence N 17° 24′ E 33 ft to a wash draining N W, 374 ft to intersection of south line of Tombstone townsite, which bears S 67° 12′ E 455 ft, and 95 ft to the right a shaft ax4 and so ft deep, 527 ft to a sma, wash 12' E 455 ft, and 95 ft to the right a shaft 4x4 and 30 ft deep, 527 ft to a sma wash draining west, 882 ft to a 4x4 post marked E M C No 3 and 1500 ft to NW cor post 5½ ft long, 4 ins sqr, in a mound of earth and stones, marked S B M C No 4, from which U S M M No 1 boars S 22' 48' W 5174 ft dist, and a shaft 4x4 and 35 ft deep bears S 46° 36' E, 112.5 ft distant; thence S 74° 36' E 213 ft to wash draining north, and 300 ft to north end center post, 5½ ft long, 4 ins sqr, in a mound of earth and stones, marked S B M C No 5; thence S 74° 56' E 300 ft to NE cor post, 5 1-2 ft long, 4 ins sqr, in mound of earth and stones, marked S B M C No 5; thence S 74° 56' E 300 ft to NE cor post, 5 1-2 ft long, 4 ins sqr, in mound of earth and stones, marked S B M C No 6; thence S 23° 23' W 1201 ft to intersection of south line of Tombstone townsite, bearing S 67' 12 E and 1513 ft an same course to SE cor post, 5 1-2 ft long, 4 on the ninth day of July, A D 1887, at 10 o'clock a.m., in an action brought against you by said plaintiff to answer the compalaint of the above thence S 74° 56′ E 300 ft to NE cor post, 5 1-2 ft long, 4 ins sqr, in mound of earth and stones, marked S B M C No 6; thence S 23° 23′ W 1201 ft to intersection of south line of Tombstone townsite, bearing S 67° 12 E and 1513 ft ans same course to SE cor post, 5 1-2 ft long, 4 ins sqr, in a mound of stones, marked S B M. C No 7; thence N 74° 36′ W 38 ft across SF cor of shaft 4x6 and 60 ft deep, 98.6 ft and 5 ft to the right, to a shaft 4x6 and 13 ft deep, and to the right, to a shalt 4x6 and 13 ft deep, and 141.2 ft to post No 2 and place of beginning the extension survey of claim. Variation, 11° 43′ E; containing 17.90 acres.

Said claim is situated east of the town of Tombstone and is bounded on the south by the Silver Thread M C, on the north by the Huron M C.

Silver Thread M C, on the north by the Huron M C, and on the east by the North Point M C, and said claim underlies a portion of the Tombstone townsite; the same being duly recorded it the office of the Ceunty Recorder at Tombstone, Cochise county, Arizona, as shown by certified abstract of title on file in this office. claim are required to file their adverse claims in this office during the 60 days' period of publica-tion hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the

the provisions of the statute.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice be published for sixty daps in the Tombstone EPITAPH, a daily newspaper published in Tomb-stone, Cochise county, Arizona, by me desig-nated as the paper published nearest to said claim.

C. E. DAILEY, Register

Summons.

In the Justice's Court of Township No. 1, County of Cechise, Territory of Arizona.

J. J. McClelland, plainjiff vs., R. H. Archer and R. J. Pryke, copartners as Archer & Pryke,

Complaint filed in the office of the undersigned Justice of the Peace in said county of Cochise and Summons issued thereon this day and date.
In the name of the Territory of Arizona, the
Territory of Arizona to R. H. Archer and R. I. Pryke, copartners as Arches & Pryke, defend-

nts: You, and each of you, are hereby summoned You, and each of you, are nerely summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint of plaintiff's at my office in the City of Tombstone, Cochise county, Arixona, within five days. Should this summons be served upon you within this precinct; if served upon you without this precinct but within this county, ten days, if served out of this county, within fifteen days, feeduding the day of Service). If off the days, (excluding the day of service), from the gay this summons is served upon you. This action is brought to recover judgment against you for the sum of \$10.00 upon a promissory note and \$33.50 interests theiron and for costs of suit; and you are hereby notified that should you fail to appear and answer said complaint within the time stated, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for said judgment against you for said sums and all costs. Given under my hand at my office in the city of Tombstone, Cochise county, A. T., this July

JOHN C. EASTON,

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of Justice's Conrt of John C. Easton, in and for the County of Cochise, Territory of Arizona, to me directed and delivered on a judgment ren deted in said court on the 15th day of July, 1887, in favor of H. K. Tweed and against D. C. McLane wherein I am commanded to make the sum of \$150.60 slamages with interest thereon from date of judgment at the rate of 10 per cent per annum until paid, together with \$45.5 costs and accrning costs, I have this day levice upon the following described property, to-wit: One adobe house, situated about four mile from Camp Huachnea, known as the McLand from Camp Huachnea, known as the sectant dance house, and also the bar and fixtures and appurtenances thereunto contained, and cook-ing stove and cooking utensils. Public notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of August, 1887, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., in front of the court house, in the city of Tombstone, Cochise county, Arizona Territory, I will sell all the right, title and interest of ne said D. C. McLane, in and to the abo described property at public Auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, lawful money of the United States, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

Dated this the 25th day of July, 1887.

BEN JAMES, Constable.

Summons.

In the District Court of the First Indical District, of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Cochise, J. P. Johnson, plaintiff, vs. Fordyce Roper, defendant. Action brought in the District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Cochise, and the complaint filed in the said County of Cochise, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court. The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to Forder Roper. Arizona sends greeting to Fordyce Koper, defendent. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Dirict court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the Crunty of Cochise, and to answer the complete field beginning. to answer the complaint filed therein, within twenty days, (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons (if served within this county, or if served out of this county, but in this district, within thirty days, otherwise within forty days), or judgment by default will be taken against your condiby default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover from you the sum of three hundred and twelve and fifty (5312.50) dollar, paid out and expended for your use and benefit at your special instance and request on or about February oth. 1882, together with on or about February 9th, 1882, together with interest thereof to date. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment by default as prayed

plaintin will take judgment by detault as prayed for in said complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of the District Court of the First Judicial District of the Ter-ritory of Arizona, in and fer the County of Cochise, this 26th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven B. A. FICKAS,

By J. J. PATTON, Deputy Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

Joseph itoeller vs. George Ruthedge. Order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale. Under and by true of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District. of the Territory of Ar is us, on the 18th day of May 1887, in the above entitled action, wherein loseph Hoefler, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and degree of foreclosure and sale against George Ratledge, defendant, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1887, for the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2000) lewful money of the United States, besides interest, cost and counsel's fees, four hundred and five dollars and counser's tees, four hundred and two dollars and fifty-five cents (\$40\$\frac{2}{5}\$). I am commended to sell all the certain lot, piece or process of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Cochies, Territory of Arizona, and bounded and described as follow: The undivided on circuit interest of the within George Radeoge in the Trinity mine, situate being and beging in the Trinity mine, situate, lying and being in the Tombstone Mining District, Cochise Cours-Arizona Territory, and bounded and puruch-larly described as follows to-wit: Bounded on tarry described as follows to-wit: Bounded on the north by the Horseshoe mine, oi, the east by the Alps mine, ou the south by the Mizzen op mine, together with all and singular tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereinto belonging or in anywise appertaming. Public notice is hereby given that on SATUR-DAY, THE 18th DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 18P, between the hours of on m and m of this between the hours of ga. m. and 4 p. m. of that, day, in front of the Court House door of the County of Cochise, I will, in obedience to said order of sale, sell the above described property or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder for lawful money of the United States.

Dated May as h. A. D. 1882.

Dated May 25th, A. D. 1887.

J. H. SLAUGHTER, Sheriff,

By E. A. SHATTUCK, Under Sheriff.

Summons. In the Justice's Court of No. 1 township, 6 the County of Cochise, Territory of Arizona, Charles Anschutz, piaintiff, vs. James P. Mans field, defendant. The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to James P. Mansfield, defendant You are hereby summoned to appear before me, at my office in Bisbee, in the County of Cochise on the ninth day of July, A D 1387, at 10 o'clock if you fail to appear and answer. To the sheriff or any constable greeting: Make legal service and due return thereof. Given under my hand this sixth day of May, A D 1887.

S. C. PERRIN,

A Justice of the Peace for said County.

Notice of Forfeiture.

To John M. Collins: You are hereby noti 10 John M. Collins: You are hereby noti-fied that the undersigned has expended during the year ending December 31, 1886, one hund-red dollars in the performance of the annual labor upon the Whoop Up mine, situated in the Turquois mining district, County of Cochise, Territory of Arizona, in order to hold the same, as required by Sacring as a few figures. Territory of Arizona, in order to hold the same, as required by Section 2,324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and your proportion of the amount so expended and due to the undersigned in fifty dollars; and if you your heirs or assigns, fail to contribute your proportion of the sum expended within ninety days after the publication of this notice, your interest in said Whoop Up mine will become the property of your co-owner, the undersignes. property of your co-owner, the undersigned, who has made such expenditure.
PATRICK MCMAHON,
Dated Tombstone, January 15, 1887.

Notice of Forfeiture.

To GEO. W. STEWART: You are hereby no-tified that the undersigned has expended one hundred dollars on the Eden Loss mine, situ-ated in Tombstone Mining District, county of Cochise, Territory of Arizona, for the year ending Decembe 17181, 1886, in order to hold same, as required by Section 2324 of Revised Statutes of the United States. Your proportion of amount expended and due the undersigned is twelve and fifty-one-hundredths dollars, and it you or your heirs or assigns fall to contribute contractors. your proportion of the sum so expended, to-gether with the expense of this notice, within ninety days after the first publication of this no-tice, your interest in said Eden Loss mine will become the property of your co-owner, who has made said expenditure.

H. L. FISHER. Dated Tombstone, Feb. ,4 1887.

Notice of Forfeiture.

To George Burns, co-owner in the Snow Flake and Twilight mines, situated in the Warren Min-ing district, Cochise county, Territoryof Arizona. You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred (\$100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the above named mining claim during each of the years 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, in order to hold the same as valid location. as required by Section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States. Therefore if within ninety (50) days after and from this publication you or your heirs or assigns fall or refuse to contribute your proper portion of said expenditures and the cost of this publication, as conveners, your interest in said mine will be co-owners, your interest in said mine will be come the property of the undersigned under said section 2324. THOMAS HIGGINS, Dated Bisbee, May 25, 1887.

\$1.00 FOR 25c.

To any one who will send us 25c and act as our agent we will send the following goods, that could not be bought elsewhere for less than \$1.00: r Dozen Sheets of Superfine Commercial Paper, r Dozen Envelopes to match, a Extra-fine Ladies' Steel Pens, r Gents' Colden Pen, r 18k ROLLED GOLD RING, worth more than we charge for the package; r Dixon Lead Pen-cil, r Faber's Pencil Rubber, all first-class goods, r Sheet of Blotting Paper, r Rolled Gold Plated Collar Button, r Set of Kolled Gold Cuff Buttons. We have stated that the goods bought separately could not be bought for less than \$1.00, but to secure new agents we will sell them put up in a package for age.

ACME MFG, CO.

Sheriff's Sale.

Thomas Diamond vs. Susie Diamond. Order of side and decree of for-dosare. Under and by virtue of an order of side and decree of fordosure issued out of the District Court of the First licened out of the District Court of the First Judicial District, Cochiae county. Attrema Territory, on the 25th day of May, 1887, in the above entitled action wherein Thomas Diamond, plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decren agrinst Susie Diamond, defendant, on the 25th day of May, 1887, by virtue of such decree I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece of parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the town of Tombetone. County of Cochise. Testicary of Asiama, bounded and particularly described as follows: Situated in the cest side of Fourth sirect, between Touginus and Allen streets, in the city or town of Tombatone, being the south ane-half of lot twenty-three (23) in cocks four 11 and the south fitteen feet of lot.

20. 20 and 22 in the same block, containing 30 feet in front on said Fourth street and 90 feet in depth, hounded on the north by the lots in depth, hounded on the north by the lots occupied by Mrs. A. Adamitor, and the property on the corner of Fourth and Torghaut streets occupied by Mrs. A. Adamson, with the adobe buildings thereon erected, known as 108-106-Fourth street. Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, THE and DAY OF JULY, 1387, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. of that day, in front of the court house is the town of Tombstone, County of Cochise, Arizona Territory, I will, in obedicance to said decree of forelosure and order of sale, soil the above deferribed property or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plantiff judgment, with in crest the con and costs, to the highest and less bidder for cash, lawlul money of the United States.

J. H. SI, AUGHTER, Sheriff, By E. A. SHATTUCK, Under Sheriff, 20, prand 22 in the same block, contain

By E. A. SHATTUCK, Under Sheriff, Dated June 9, 1987.

Summons.

In the District Court of the First Judicial Dis-In the District Court of the First Judicial Dis-trict of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Cochise. Maggie M. Stewart Paintiff, vs. Robert B. Stewart, Defend-ant Action brought in the District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Cochise, and the complaint fill d in the said County of Co-chise, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court. The Territory of Arizona sends areas chise, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court. The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to Robert B Stewart, De endant. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plain iff in the Davrict Coert of the Flest Judical District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Cochese and to answer the complaint filed therein, within twenty days (exclusive or the day of service), after the service or you of the summons if served within this county, or if served out of this county, but in this district, within thirty days; otherwise within forty days), served out of this courty, but in this district, within thirty days; otherwise within forty days, within thirty days; otherwise within forty days). within thirty days; otherwise within forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover a decree of divorce from you and for the custody of two minor children and general relies. And you are bely notified that if you full to appear and against the said complaint a show required. answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take your default and ap-ply to the Court for the said relief sought for in the said complaint. Given under my hand and the Seal of the District Court of the First and the Seal of the District Court of the First
Judicial District of the Te ritory of Arizons, in
and for the County of Cochise this second day of
April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand,
eight handred and eighty-seven:

[SEAL] B. C. FICK AS, Clerk,
By J. J. PATTON, Depty CTk,
First publication June 24.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Justice Court of Township No. 1, in and for the County of Cochies, Territory of Arizona, to me directed and delivered on a judgment rendered in said Court on the eard day of June, 1887, in favor of Otto Geisenhofer and against Chris Hatterson, wherein I am commanded to make the sum of \$39.75 damages with interest thereon from date of judgment at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum until paid, together with \$19.72 costs and accruing costs. I have this day levied upon the following described property, to-wit: One dwelling house situated on Fremont Street, Let 4, Block 16, Tombstone, A. T. Public notice is hereby given that on THURSDAY, THE 14th DAY OF JULY, 1867, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., 78 between the nours of 9 a, m, and 4 p, m., in front of said dwelling, on Frement street, in the City of Tombstone, Cochise county, Arizona Territory, I will seil all the right, tale and interst of the said Chris Hatterson in and to the above described property at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, to satisfy said execution and all costs. BEN JAMES, Constable.

Dated this the 23rd day of June, 1887.

Pre-emption Notice.

(Declaratory Statement No. 1699.)

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, 1 Tucson, Arizona, July 9, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following amed settler has fired notice of his intention to take linal proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the United States District Court at Tombstone, Arizona, on the 3rd day of September, 1887, viz: Joseph Tasker, of Cochise county, A. T., for the southeast quarter of section 7. T. so. for the southeast quarter of section 7, S. R. 26 E. Gila and Salt River meridian. names the following witnesses to prove his con-tinuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. G. Sanderson, J. W. Tedson, Jas. O. Stanford, C. A. Overlock, all of Tombstone, A. T. A. D. DUFF, Register.

Pre-emption Notice.

(Declaratory Statement No. 1904.)

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, } TUCSON, Arizona, July 9, 1887. J Notice is hereby given that the following amed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the United States District Court at Tombstone, Arizona, on the grd day September, 1887, viz. John Wilson Tedson, of Cochiac county, A. T., for the SEg of section 19, T. 20 S. R. 26 F. Gila and Sait River meridian. He names the ollowing witnesses to prove his continuous resifollowing witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, suid land, vis: W. G. Sanderson, Jos. Tasker, Jas. O. Sunford, C. A. Overlock, all of Tombstone, A. T. A. D. DUFF, Register.

Pre-emption Notice.

(Declaratory Statement No. 1711.)

United States Land Office, Tucson, Arizona, July 9, 1837. S.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Geo. H. Dailey, Clerk of the District Court at Tombstone, Arizona, on the 25th day of August, 1837, vir. James O. Sandord, of Tombstone, A. T., for the southwest quarter of section nine, T. 21, S. R. 26 cast Gila and Sait River meridian. He names the following witnesses to private his continuous residence upon, and cultivation his centinuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Jos. Tasker, John Wilson Tedson, F. A. Abbott, W. A. Fuller, all of Tombstone, A. T. A. D. DUFF, Register.

Notice of Forfeiture.

To Daniel O'Toole, Frank Donnelly, R. J. Pryke, J. G. Parke and all others inter-stand. You are hereby notified that the undersigned has expended during the years 1884 and 1836 one hundred dollars worth of work in the per-formance of the annual labor upon the Sea Superfine Commercial is to match, a Faxtragents' Colden Pen, to Manage of the annual labor upon the Sea Surge mine, situated in the Tombstone Mining district, Cochise county, Territory of Arroma, in order to hold the same as required by Sctione 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and you are further notified that the money so expended upon said Sea Surge mine is direct the undersigned, and if you or your hears or assigns fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of the sum so expended within nisety days after the publication of this notice, will become the property of the undersigned.

MFG, CO.

Essex, Conn.

Dated Tombstone, June 25th, 1887,